Summary View of Aerial Photography Survey Technique

Application	Data Coverage	Resolution			Key Points
		Vertical	Horizontal	Image	
Imagery	Several km	N/A	m	cm - m	• Digital Orthophoto, Stereo Pairs of Photographs, Photomosaics • Identification and delineation of nearshore habitats within the photic zone • Wide area of coverage with constant resolution; data readily available • Data collection limitations: water turbidity, water depth and tidal variation, sun angle, clouds and haze, and wind and waves

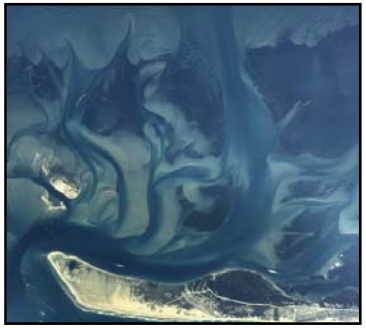
Data Collection[1]

Small aircraft can be used to collect aerial photography.

A light table is used to interpret benthic habitats from aerial diapositives (transparent aerial photographs).

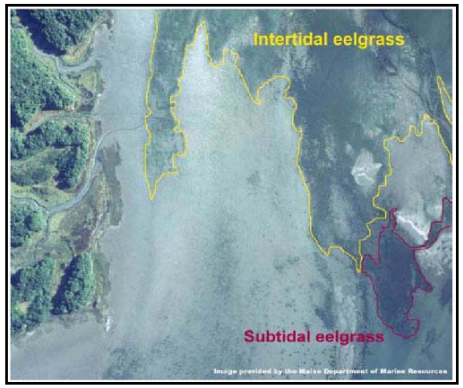
Raw Data[2]

True color aerial photograph of SAV habitat from Maine (1:24000).

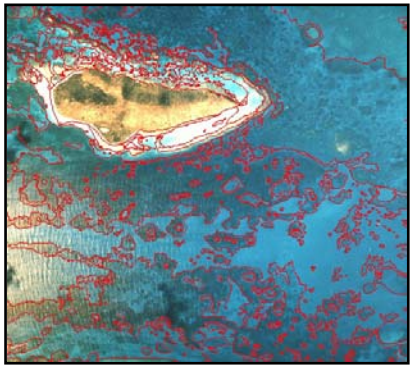


True color aerial photograph of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina (1:24000 scale).

Processed Data[2]



True color aerial photograph (Maine). Interpretation of subtidal and intertidal eelgrass beds from photograph.



Aerial photograph of Buck Island, U.S. Virgin Islands with habitat polygons overlaid.

N/A = Not applicable

[1]Data collection images from NOAA and USGS. [2]Raw data and processed data images from Maine Department of Marine Resources and NOAA.